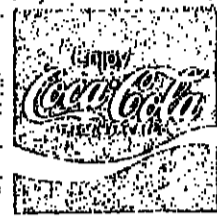
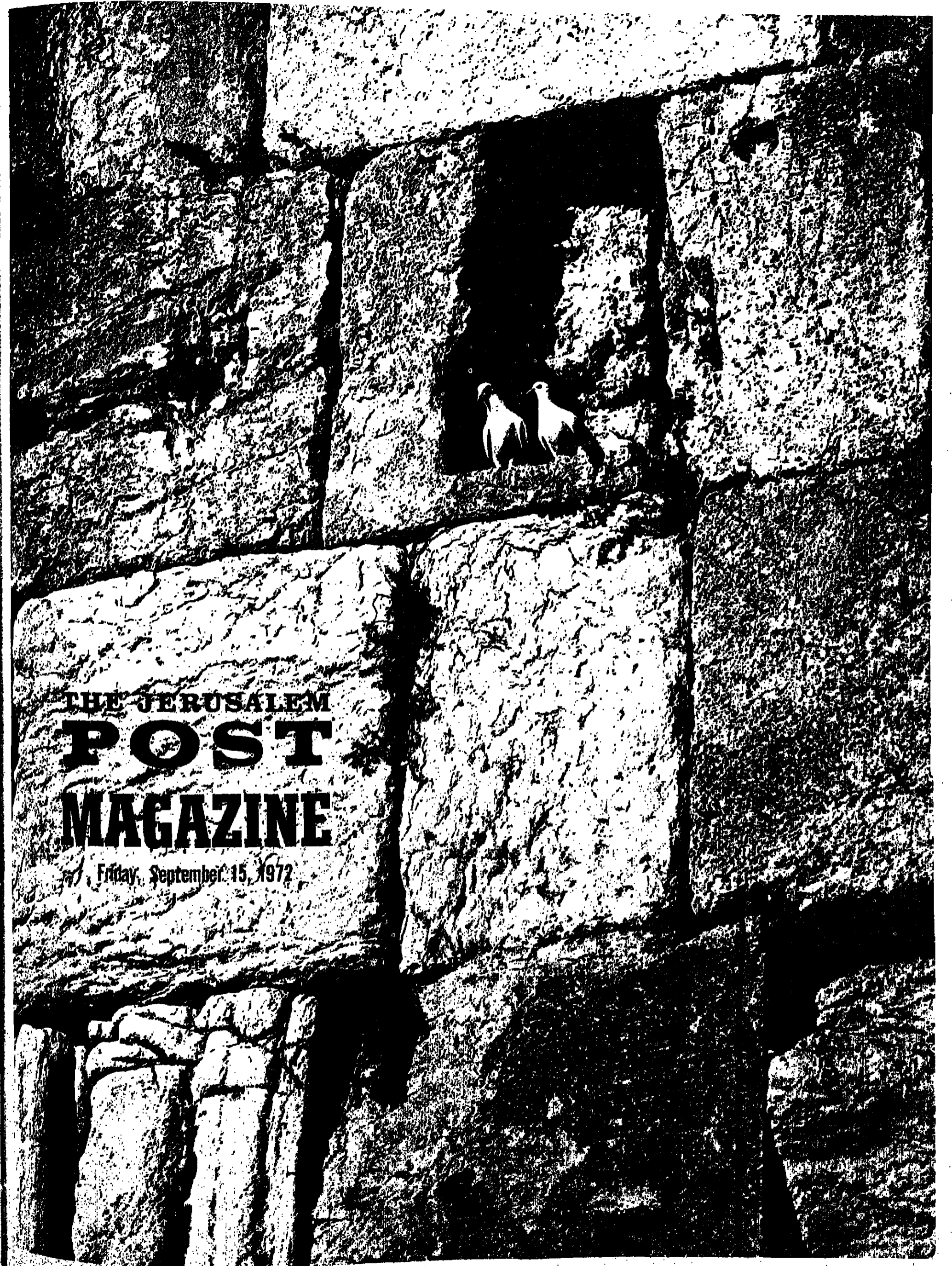




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THE JERUSALEM
POST
MAGAZINE

Friday, September 15, 1972

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Tuvia Sokolsky, the weightlifting coach who succeeded in escaping after the terrorists broke into Building 81 at the Olympic Village, at Lod Airport service last week. (I.P.F.A.)

NO VICTORY IN MUNICH



THERE are rare occasions, usually sombre, when the Knesset is united in the face of tragedy or disaster or, occasionally, triumph. There was a unity over the capture of Elchman, perhaps, and unity a few hours after the 1967 war had started. On Tuesday there was unity only in mourning the dead.

The rest of the mood was not easy to gauge. Led by Mr. Menahem Begin, who started off the debate after Mrs. Meir's statement, the opposition parties called for a parliamentary inquiry into the circumstances that had made it possible for a gang of terrorists to walk unhindered into the Israeli athletes' quarters in Munich. Mr. Begin demanded to know why there had been nobody there with arms, "legal or illegal."

There were other hints that the German authorities had not favoured the Israel team's bringing its own protection, but at the present time there does not seem to be any evidence that any firm demand was made for Israeli guards. Not only the Russians but all the East European groups bring their own armed guards to such occasions, it appears. Could the Germans have refused such a request from the team which they rightly described as in the "Class I risk" group?

Mrs. Meir had said last week, after the tragedy had run its course, that there would be a full investigation of all its aspects. Mr. Begin, like the rest of us, has a right to know the pertinent facts, and as many more involving security procedures as the party can prevent from becoming common knowledge and thus getting back to the terrorists themselves. The Foreign Affairs Committee, to whom Mr. Begin wants to entrust the inquiry, is normally a most discreet body and serves very well for both the information of representatives of parties not in the government, and for the presentation of their views.

Only parties with five or more members are eligible for

a seat on the Committee, which effectively excludes Rakah and other small parties whose presence — not in all cases, of course — might prevent open discussion.)

But the fact that Mr. Begin seeks a parliamentary inquiry rather than one of persons with experience in security techniques indicates that he wants to express his views rather than further the investigation. There will no doubt be opportunity for that when the inquiry is finished. But any body of party representatives enters on a discussion with minds more or less made up in advance, and in the worst possible position for an impartial investigation. It would really have made better sense for Mr. Begin to argue that he does not want a parliamentary inquiry, because any of our parliamentary bodies automatically has a majority of Alignment members and might not be anxious to dig too deeply into the truth lest some arm of the government was found to have been wanting.

There were times in the past when we did not see clearly how we could fight against all the Arab states, or stop infiltration across the Jordan, or sabotage inside Israel, or hijack and bomb attacks on our planes. One by one, these battles were fought and won. There will be some weighty decisions to be made in taking the initiative against the terrorists, the more so because there are political streams in almost all countries today that are sympathetic to all forms of revolution and attack on existing governments.

It was not long after the Israel air strike on terrorist bases in Syria and the Lebanon, and



Mr. BEGIN

Mr. Begin demanded that we strike "again and again," being under the necessity, as an opposition leader, to find fault with government decisions and actions. There is, after all, much merit in the U.S. system of bipartisan policies on many aspects of foreign affairs, which saves the Party not in power from being forced into unrealistic positions.

Mrs. Meir looked exhausted with emotion after the events of the past week, which did not even give her time to mourn the death of a sister and close friend. Yet she spoke from strength. She saw the events in Munich as one of a chain of attacks to be closely studied for means of prevention, not as a sudden catastrophe that must change everything.

There were times in the past when we did not see clearly how we could fight against all the Arab states, or stop infiltration across the Jordan, or sabotage inside Israel, or hijack and bomb attacks on our planes. One by one, these battles were fought and won. There will be some weighty decisions to be made in taking the initiative against the terrorists, the more so because there are political streams in almost all countries today that are sympathetic to all forms of revolution and attack on existing governments.

THERE is a straitjacket to being in the opposition that forces people into the position of the protestor and loser. Mr. Begin speaks as though it were still 1939 or 1940, and the future of Israel threatened, as when there were guns in East Jerusalem, just behind the big U.N. stores. As though what mattered most was still how outside powers reacted, not Israel itself.

We are today in a stronger position than ever before, and here, on the West Bank and in Jordan — and perhaps also in Egypt — there are many Arabs

who do not want war, who believe peace is not only possible but near, but who would of course like to find a peace that will give them as many of their demands as possible, who are in fact willing to talk about practical matters.

King Hussein was quick to denounce the Munich murders because he has suffered threats to his life and terrorism in Jordan and because he may realize that nothing does more harm to the prospects of peace and some Jordan presence in Jerusalem, perhaps, than indiscriminate terrorism. The Black September group dates back two years, when terrorists hijacked foreign planes to Mafraq in Jordan against King Hussein's express orders, and blew one of them up.

In due course we will remember Munich as one more occasion on which the terrorists were not successful, though at a high cost in Israel lives. They did not set out to murder, possibly knowing that murder at the Olympics would do their cause no good. They set out to kidnap and blackmail, and in this they failed. What we need now is to make sure that they will fail in



Mr. HARARI

future, a matter on which everybody is agreed, and not to turn this into a political debate.

MR. Izhar Harari (Alignment) put forward a proposal that caused discussion if it did not earn wide acceptance. If we sentence to death convicted terrorists liable to the death penalty — and one Israel-born Arab who put a grenade in a bus and caused injury to a number of passengers has been so sentenced since — we should have hostages too. For once, they would be guilty hostages, not innocent ones, and we would tell the terrorists that if they killed Israelis we should order the suspended sentences to be carried out. On the face of it there is a hideous kind of logic about this proposition, but it does not stand up to examination. Even had we reached a state of desperation, it is difficult to imagine a legal system that would countenance letting the fate of a prisoner be determined by the actions of other persons over whom he has no influence whatever, or to suppose that the system would survive for long. It also assumes that terrorist organizations have profound regard for human life and would be more deterred at the thought of a prisoner being executed than by the possibility of losing their own lives, which they are clearly prepared to risk.

THERE is no foolproof method to stop terrorism, except to demonstrate that it does not succeed, and to cause the Arab states to realize that this kind of action is not in their interest, and will in the end leave them in the company of Idi Amin of Uganda.

Crime and punishment

Public pressure mounted this week for the institution of the death penalty for terrorists, in the aftermath of the massacre in Munich. Post Law Editor DORIS LANKIN suggests that the deterrent of capital punishment, in addition to greater emphasis on prevention and rehabilitation, may also be needed to stem the rising tide of violent crime on Israel's streets.

and filing false income tax returns. But the real question is whether more stringent prison sentences would solve any problems as matters stand now. The answer lies in what happens to convicted criminals once the prison gates close behind them. Unfortunately, it would seem from all accounts that the longer a person is confined in our prisons, the greater are the prospects that he will come out more brutalized, more expert in the arts of crime, and a greater menace to society than when he went in. On the other hand, if there were a proper programme of rehabilitation in the prisons, then three to four years, might give ample time to turn all but the hardened recidivists into useful members of society. The solution, therefore, is not the arbitrary increase of sentences, but the proper exploitation of prison terms to educate or re-educate offenders and return them to society equipped to live decently and peacefully with their fellow-citizens. Not that any notable progress has been made in this direction anywhere, even under favourable conditions.

police? Why is it that a police patrol car is a rare sight, while a policeman on his beat is a non-existent concept? If the reply is a shortage of manpower, this is not one that we can accept meekly. If it is that very few Israelis seek the dubious pleasure of serving in the police force, then should we not consider supplementing that force with young men from the Army, as is being done with the Hiba girls? Secondly, we have to face the fact that we are no longer a tiny, close-knit community and have become like every other people, with good and bad among us. Steps should be taken, therefore, to have visitors understand that it is not always absolutely safe to wander alone throughout the length and breadth of the country, taking lifts at random from passing motorists, and striking up indiscriminate and easy friendships, on the naive assumption that no Jew would harm a fellow-Jew, or, indeed, any fellow-creature. For the benefit of our own young girls and women, an intensive educational campaign should be conducted in the schools and the Army against the dangers of hitch-hiking alone; while the Gadna and the Army would do well to introduce compulsory courses in judo and karate for girls.

A people which has been able to find a way of fighting hijacking, even at the risk of the lives of passengers and crews, is surely capable of finding a way of resisting armed robbers — and the sooner we find it the better, if public morale and concepts of good citizenship are not to suffer irreparably.

It is arguable, no doubt, that crimes of violence will not disappear from under our skies until we have thoroughly refashioned the fabric of our social life. It may even be claimed that violent crime is here to stay, if only because "the passion of man's heart is evil from his youth." But — without entering this debate — I would still insist that it is entirely possible to reduce the incidence of crime in our streets considerably and immediately, without in the process limiting our civil liberties, by a judicious application of strong measures of prevention, deterrence and rehabilitation.



Demonstrators this week demand death penalty for terrorists. (Shalom Bar-Tal, Israel Sun)

Death sentence

There is also another aspect to the question of long terms of punishment and one which has been occupying the minds of many people lately: the possibility of restoring the death sentence in some cases. The regard which the law, and the lawmakers of Israel have for human life, be it even that of the most inhuman of criminals, is often reciprocated by those with utter contempt for the lives of their innocent victims, and with even greater contempt for the penalties they themselves are likely to suffer if apprehended.

Apart from those who oppose the death penalty on principle, it is argued by some that it also falls as a deterrent. At present public pressure is mounting for the enforcement of capital punishment against terrorists. Restored also for vicious criminals who are plain murderers and brutal rapists of any denomination, it would rob the enforcement of capital punishment for terrorism of any appearance of one-sidedness.

Dual purpose

Any campaign concerning the punishment of criminals should therefore have a dual purpose: to press for an expert, professional programme of rehabilitation over as many years as necessary for those criminals who can still be saved, and on the other hand, a death sentence for those for whom there is no prospect of a return to normal life.

* * *

BUT besides campaigning for a change in attitude towards punishment, the public and the press could well demand that the authorities take other measures to stop the blight of sexual assault and violent robbery which are a menace to our society. First and foremost, we may legitimately ask: where are the



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THE Israel press and public have been critical lately of the judges of Israel, who, they allege, have not let the punishment fit the crime. Criticism has been particularly bitter of the punishment meted out for armed robbery and rape, the incidence of which, the papers claim, has risen alarmingly in the past few years. From a study of the available statistics it would appear that armed robbery has in fact increased; but the figures for rape have remained about the same for many years, although cases have never been given so much prominence by the press as they get now. There can be no denying, however, that the sentences imposed for these crimes have been relatively light. The usual sentence for rape, which carries a maximum penalty of up to 20 years' imprisonment, appears to be three years, although there have been several cases, particularly in recent times, where sentences of over 10 years have been imposed; while for robbery, which is also punishable with up to 20 years' imprisonment, the most common sentence has been between three and five years, with the judges showing a great reluctance to impose sentences of more than 10 years' imprisonment. And, of course, the maximum legal sentence for even the worst crimes, such as murder, is life, which in practice means not more than 15 years in jail. Yet the judges have been loath to go even that far. Capital punishment does still apply to terrorists who murder, but they too have been saved in practice from the extreme penalty by the military courts before which they are tried. (One, who threw a grenade into a bus a year ago, was sentenced to death on Wednesday, but the sentence is still subject to review by the Chief of Staff.)

The Attorney General can be expected to react to the public criticism of the courts' leniency in cases of rape and robbery, and to institute a campaign of wholesale appeals against mild sentences — a tactic which has proved very effective in the past in getting the courts to impose more severe punishment for crimes against the public weal, such as the bribing of officials

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Tourist checks guidebook in Roman ghetto street. At rear is the synagogue, and square where Roman Jews demonstrated last week.

A CENTURY ago the ghetto walls encircling the Jewish community in Rome were torn down. At the same time, Italian troops took the city. The occasion gave the Roman Jews the opportunity to celebrate the end of 400 years of formal isolation decreed by Pope Paul IV in 1555. Since then the Jews of the Eternal City have remained indistinguishable from the community of Catholics and the 100,000 Protestants.

Only 35,000 Jews in all of Italy, fewer than 15,000 in Rome. They have been living huddled close by the Tiber River.

Until just recently the unhappy history of their persecutions gradually being erased from the memory of even the oldest Jews in the community. But a recent rise in the fortunes of extreme right at the national elections in May has resulted in the re-emergence of anti-Semitism in a country noted for its tolerance. There have been telephone calls to individual Jews, attacks on Jewish students in schools, swastikas on Jewish community property, and tracts disparaging Jews, and three

synagogues and a cemetery have been profaned.

The blame for the new anti-Semitism is apportioned in different ways. Sam Waageenaar, an American author who has just published a history of the Jews of Rome called "The Ghetto on the Tiber," said the Roman Catholic Church's past policies of forcing Jews to live in dirty ghettos, of denying them all but menial ways of making a living and of describing them as an accursed race was partly responsible for modern anti-Semitism.

Others say the anti-Semitic outbreaks are due to a swing to the right in Italian politics.

The situation may result in an exodus that will threaten Jewish traditions in the city. Many Jews have already abandoned the ghetto over the past years to improve their economic conditions. The more affluent ones have moved out to where the more affluent non-Jews go.

But, of course, there will be those who will remain... no matter what. Some of these people, descendants of three generations of the Jews of Rome, are depicted in this picture story by United Press International staff photographer in Rome, Luciana Mellace.



Two older residents of the ghetto. One reads the paper, while the other takes a nap.



Hot afternoon. Roman pillars offer no shade.



No swastikas here, only the Magen David drawn on door of store.

"WE'RE tired of remaining calm! We've been persecuted for too long, and now we're going to do something about it!" shouted an angry youth, one of the hundreds of Roman Jews gathered in front of Rome's main synagogue last week. A memorial service for the victims of the Munich tragedy had just ended, and the crowd of Jews and non-Jews who had come to mourn and express their solidarity with Israel was pouring out of the synagogue.

A few minutes earlier, Chief Rabbi Ello Toaff had deplored the "criminal assassins in Munich." He also stressed the degrading and destructive effect such violence has on humanity, and projected a message of peace and brotherhood. The attitude of the group forming outside the synagogue seemed to betray a more militant feeling, especially among the younger people.

Demonstrators carried placards denouncing anti-Israel terrorism, and demanding the expulsion of Arab students and terrorists from Italy.

One agitated teenager even threatened to take revenge against Arabs in Italy, but he didn't seem to receive much support.

The demonstration was a bitter sequel to the spontaneous all-night vigil outside the synagogue the night before, when there was hope the hostages might survive. Hundreds of members of the Jewish community had assembled in Rome's four-century-old Jewish ghetto to pray for the trapped sportsmen.

Just before 2 a.m. a loudspeaker announced that the Israeli hostages were alive and free. Someone ran through the streets of the ghetto yelling "They're all free, they're all saved!" Some of the people embraced, and then everyone went home to tell their families the good news.

The following morning, when the truth was known, the Roman Jewish community went into mourning. No one declared it; it was understood by everyone. Jewish-owned stores throughout the city were closed for the day, each posting printed signs distributed by the synagogue declaring that they were "Closed in Mourning for the Munich Massacre." Some Jewish youth put on black armbands.

THEA SIMONS



Anti-Fascist sign on one of the cobbled streets of the ghetto by the Tiber.

How many doctors

By Macabee Dean
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV.

ALTHOUGH a quarter of Israel's doctors are in the "sixty plus age bracket," recent additions to the Israel Medical Association are helping to lower the age. This emerges from a statistical survey printed in the recently published "Medical Directory 1971-72." The directory, which contains 376 pages, contains a list not only of all the doctors in Israel, but also of their specialties. It also includes dentists and veterinary doctors.

Of the doctors, the majority are experts in one field or another, including 834 family doctors. The great-st number of experts, 1,102, are specialists in internal medicine.

The value of this directory is greatly impaired by the fact that it is entirely in Hebrew. Certain sections—such as the list of professional medical societies in the country, as well as the fairly long section on the medical institutions, organizations, sick funds, hospitals, research institutes—should have been printed also in English to enable the visitor from abroad to obtain, under one cover, a comprehensive picture of the field of medicine in Israel.

The attaché-case explosion

By Helga Dudman
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV.

LYING through my teeth, I said to the salesgirl, "A friend has asked me to buy him one of these. How much are they?"

"Locally made ones start at around IL65," she said. "Imported ones are about IL100, IL120."

Our subject was attaché cases—those heavy-as-lead, stiff-sided, flat-topped suitcases that three out of four men in Tel Aviv now lug around in place of briefcases. I cannot speak for Jerusalem, Haifa, or Hadera, but in Tel Aviv the explosion has been gigantic. The luggage

sweat, you could hardly do better than an aluminum-banded, double-locked "Diplomat."

The attaché case was born some years ago on Madison Avenue. Like so many good things in life, when it was suddenly taken up by third-echelon advertising executives in an attempt to indicate instant success. The story going round then, as I remember, was that what they usually had in there, under all that double-locked, stiff-proof leather-like interior (and sometimes it really was leather, in cases of young copywriters with rich fathers or wives) was not any stupendous presentation for a new account, but a little brown paper bag with a sandwich.

My own solution this year, after my old soft zippered friend fell apart, was to buy, for a change, a bright red children's briefcase intended for first graders. It is a trifle heavy and cost IL33; my next one will be one of those you strap on the back knapsack-style. But by then the nursery-school children will probably be going to classes with a specially priced "Kiddie-Dip"...

Popped up

Now, years later, it has popped up in the Middle East (many of the imported models are from Japan) as the mark of the Bright Young Man; though how bright he can be taken in by this rapid modishness is open to question. If I were an employer, I would fire on sight any male employee turning up with this piece of equipment, on the ground that he obviously has no sense of values, was not to be trusted with money, and was too dimwitted to understand the function of a briefcase.



Because what, properly, might be a suitable role for a "Diplomat" or "President?" Odd things come to mind as possible cargo: samples of Ikebana paper sculpture, on the theory that our young technocrat is the local representative of a Japanese paper sculpture firm; or plastic reproductions of petits-fours, for salemen to the petits-four trade; or porcelain statuettes of butterflies... What else would need to be so bravely protected by such unarmable sides?

Stiff sides

"Actually," said a young man who drags one around, when I asked him if he was happy with his attaché case, "No. It's not practical, because of the stiff sides. You can't jam in all your things the way you could in the old flexible briefcase. But," he continued after a short interruption to complain about the heat, "these days you have to look modern. That's how people judge you."

In my conversation with the salesgirl I asked about the weight of one of the smaller Diplomats. She looked at me strangely. I tried to pick up one. It felt as though there were three machineguns inside, but of course it was empty. "Now, now, anything is going to seem heavy if you try to pick it up with just one hand," she said reprovingly.

Attaché cases cost five to ten times as much (and probably weigh five times as much, and certainly require at least five times as much input from the world's bustling, snorting and puffing industrial complex) as the old-fashioned, unimpressive cheap form. They are get-

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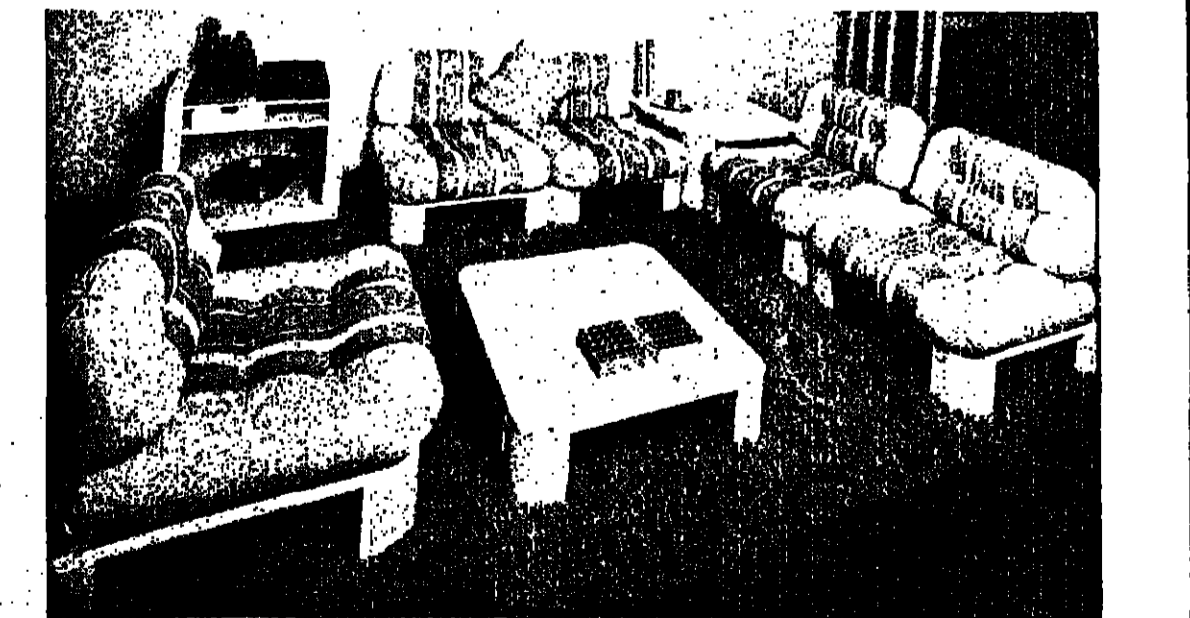
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CHICKEN GETS THE FREEZE



Gina Yeh

Marketing with Martha

IF you need a chicken for the Yom Kippur eve *kaporot* ceremony, then you have to buy a live one, of course. Otherwise, you can buy your chicken in a number of forms — freshly-slaughtered and still warm, chilled but feathery, chilled and cleaned, ready-grilled, or deep frozen. The cheapest today is deep frozen chicken — at an average of IL3.50 a kilo — because the Poultry Marketing Board is trying to acquaint the public with it, at subsidized prices.

We had a Shabbat dinner on a Monday at our house recently. In the name of research, I prepared two chickens in the identical oven-roasted manner. The only difference was that one was a frozen chicken, the other a fresh one. The family pronounced both birds equally satisfactory — though we agreed that the frozen one was somewhat saltier. The fresh bird had been *kashered* (soaked and salted) at home; the frozen one was factory-*kashered*.

The frozen chicken had cost me IL3.50 a kilo, the fresh one IL4.45 a kilo — both at Superol in Tel Aviv. I know that Superol fresh chicken is probably the most expensive on the market — but for a reason. It is factory-slaughtered (at Kibbutz Sa'ad) and cleaned for Superol and comes packaged in a polyethylene bag. It rarely needs more than a couple of seconds of pin-feather singeing — if that. It is a young, small chicken — particularly suitable for frying. It is not pre-*kashered*.

I wish I could say as much for the de-feathering of the packaged frozen chicken. It is promoted as clean and ready for use — but it usually is not. I prepared three frozen chickens for a recent Shabbat, and it took me at least a half hour to clean them — both by dipping in boiling water to loosen feathers and then singeing over the gas flame.

and we sampled various chicken dishes. But even there, the Kitchen's director, Mrs. Hannah Kollet, announced that she and her staff had "worked very hard" to clean the frozen chickens.

Convenience is not the only reason for buying frozen chicken — its promoters say. They emphasize that the factory-slaughtered and -packaged chicken is more hygienic than that our public generally buys. Veterinarian Dr. Kathelm is especially incensed at the conditions prevailing in the outdoor markets — Carmel Market in Tel Aviv, Mahane Yehuda in Jerusalem, Wadi Nisnas and the Talpiot market in Haifa among them. There, chickens are brought to market live in cages. They are slaughtered and sold in the little shops of the market. "On the side streets of the Carmel Market, if the slaughter and the cutting-up of chickens do not take place on the very same table, then they take place 10 metres apart at most," Dr. Kathelm charged.

This is the well-known "warm chicken" which so many Israeli housewives swear by. In fact, about 70 per cent of the

weeks before Rosh Hashana — fresh chicken was selling for IL4.40 to IL4.80 a kilo. This weight, however, includes the head — which packaged chicken does not. After weighing, the head is removed and generally left on the shop counter, unless the customer has some use for it, such as feeding a cat. The feet are cut off, but stuffed back into the chicken's interior for carry-home, along with the liver and gizzard.

Outside of the *shuk*, many small private butcher shops buy chickens live and slaughter them on the premises in more or less sanitary conditions, depending on the butcher. Some are even so unscrupulous — so Mr. Argov tells me — as to take factory-slaughtered chilled chickens and warm them up by putting them in the sunshine — to be sold as freshly-killed "warm chicken."

Some 25 per cent of the chicken on our market is killed in slaughter-houses of factory proportions. Of this chicken, about half is sold "chilled," the other half "frozen."

The chickens hanging up in the supermarkets and the *tsarchoyntoy* of the Consumer Cooperative chain are "chilled" chicken. (The term in Hebrew is "of metzuman" — the same word as when you catch a cold.) They are slaughtered either in the Consumer Cooperative's own slaughter-houses, or in other commercial plants. They are packed in ice after slaughter, and are sold on the retail market the same day — or at most, one day later.

The week of my chicken survey — when the Carmel Market price was an average IL4.50 a kilo — the Supermarket at Dizengoff Circle was selling fresh "chilled" chicken at IL5.20 a kilo. This also included the head and a great many feathers. Cleaner fresh chickens — about as clean as the frozen ones — were on sale at the same store for IL4.00. This puts them nearly in a class with Superol's IL4.45 (without liver) and IL4.65 (with liver) very clean chickens.

If frozen chicken were allowed to seek its natural price level, Mr. Argov told me, it would cost the consumer about IL4.80 to IL5 a kilo — or nearly the same as fresh, unfrozen chicken. While the frozen chicken obviously involves more factory work in cleaning and *kashering* the birds, the frozen chicken industry is not subject to the fluctuations of the livestock supply, since it can freeze more when supply is great, less when supply is down.

Jaffa, made her first acquaintance with frozen chicken in my kitchen. When she conceded that the taste was "more or less all right," I asked her why she did not buy frozen chicken while it is so cheap. Her answer was one for which I had no reply: "I do all my shopping in the Carmel Market. Frozen chicken isn't sold there. If I had to go somewhere special for frozen chicken, it would make my shopping routine more difficult." Is there no *tsarchoyntoy* supermarket near her home? "No," she said, "only a small grocery shop."

As the Poultry Marketing Board sees it, the prime benefit of more frozen chicken would be a stability in supply — and hence a stability in price to the consumer. Despite sophisticated IBM forecasting, it is impossible to predict exactly. If the weather is very hot, the chickens eat less — and 100 grams less weight per chicken can make a substantial difference in the market supply. If supply is lower, prices rise.

Deep-frozen chickens can be kept for six to eight months "without any biochemical change taking place," Dr. Kathelm told me. The Poultry Board assures me that our frozen chickens are not anywhere near that old. The most the Board intends to keep them to regulate supply is four to six months, but usually much less. The frozen chickens currently on our market were put into deep freeze in early July.

As of May 1972, Israel law requires that frozen meat and poultry be transported in refrigerated vehicles (which means mechanized refrigeration, not just chunks of ice). It is doubtful that this rule is fully enforced as yet. Nor do all shops and supermarkets store frozen chicken properly so that it remains truly hard-as-a-rock. The best advice I can give is to buy frozen products only at stores where you observe that they are well-kept.

Take care to get frozen goods home quickly — even if this means (Continued on page 21)

Warm chickens

Not so old

Saltiness

Maternity Wear

Market stability

Happy New Year

It is not my imagination that the commercially-frozen chicken has a tendency to saltiness. Dr. Kathelm reported the industry is grappling with the problem of rinsing the chickens after the salt-*kashering* process. It is not, as someone suggested at the press conference, the problem of some overzealous *meshichim* throwing too much salt on the birds. Rather it is a problem of adequate rinsing when large quantities are dealt with. Personally, it does not disturb me to have some saltiness in chicken, though I would not recommend eating frozen chicken for the Yom Kippur pre-fast meal for this reason. For breakfast, it would be fine.

If for us the degree of saltiness is a matter of taste, for the industry it is a serious hurdle to overcome. The hospitals, for instance, are a big customer of the frozen chicken industry, and they, for obvious reasons of medical diet, demand that the chickens be salt-free. There is also the prospect of export, and the foreign market is not accustomed to *kashered* chicken. Indeed, much of our own population is not accustomed to *kashering* chickens.

Packaging and storage until sale are other problems which still need attention. The frozen chickens I bought—from Milo-of—were nicely packaged in the factory in plastic bags, tied up with a "twister" (a piece of paper-covered wire). But then Superol messed it up by cutting a slit in the bag to insert its own price label — and what's more, attaching the label with metal staples, which are apt to get

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WEE WOMEN

Quit begging! Do you want to get indigestion, too?

coop out of kitchen

This is certainly at odds with what the press was told at a recent gathering addressed by the Director of Veterinary Services for the Department of Livestock of the Agriculture Ministry, Dr. Rauven Kathelm. "The idea is to keep the chicken-coop out of the kitchen," he said in his call for greater use of frozen chicken, or at least factory-slaughtered chilled chicken. This housewife shouldn't find any feathers at all on her frozen chickens, Dr. Kathelm said, and if she does, "she should complain." I suggest directing complaints to the Poultry Marketing Board (Meotef Ha-Liv), Mahat Binayamin 68, Tel Aviv, or the Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagon, for which Dr. Kathelm works. The complaint should name the factory which froze and packaged the chicken, and this should be clearly indicated on the wrapper.

The frozen chickens I have been buying at Milo-of are packaged by Milo-of near Acre. I am told, by the Poultry Marketing Board, that this is a highly reputable slaughter-house; I would add that their chickens are very good, but they should pay more attention to the plucking.

The press conference was sponsored by Roshet Hakorot, *Yotzer* columnist — the Central Consumer Authority of the Histadrut. It was held at the Authority's Test Kitchen in a "high season," about two

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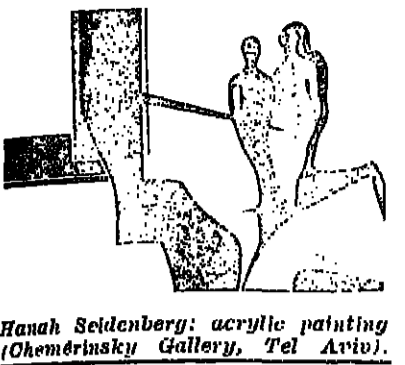
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The charming spot in the Carmel Park Deresh Osaifa, next to television tower



Hannah Seidenberg: acrylic painting (Chernobinskiy Gallery, Tel Aviv).

New arts quarterly makes debut

By Meir Ronnen

DOES Israel need its own arts magazine? Interested artists and layman can, after all, subscribe to half a dozen different monthly or quarterly magazines devoted to the international arts scene and few of them are detoured by the language barrier; there is, in any case, a choice of English, French, Italian, Swiss and U.S. publications. And what about Israeli art and sculpture? The more worthwhile developments are reasonably well covered in the press, in both English and Hebrew. But of course some events are skipped or a reader may miss that particular issue; or it may get better coverage in one language than in the other. And technical articles rarely see the light of day.

A new quarterly, "Painting and Sculpture," published by the Israel Artists Association and edited by art critic Amnon Barzel ("Ha'aretz"), has just made its appearance and attempts, not at all unsuccessfully, to give us a look at both worlds and a bit of modern art history to boot. It is of course in Hebrew (apart from a few translated picture captions) and is neatly laid out (by Gad Ullman) and fairly well printed on glossy chrome paper. In addition to providing news and philosophy, it also includes articles demonstrating new techniques in using new materials. There are some 18 articles and features in all, in nearly 60 pages. The stated aim of the quarterly is to bridge the gap between Israeli artists and their interested public and at the same time, to educate both. Much of the material has been lifted or solicited from critics abroad, and, apart from the advertising, the issue avoids a provincial air. The cover is clever but unappetizing.

Tate problems

Among the contributors are "Studio International" critic Barbara Rice and the Tate Gallery's Norman Read, and there are musings on cubism by Kahnweiler. Several articles deal with today's museums and their problems, which also give an insight into what is being shown abroad at present and how the harassed curators attempt to stay "with it" and deal with 1972's all-to-eager-to-participate audiences. Then there are conversations with pioneer Marcel Duchamp, also well illustrated. On the Israeli scene, there is an illustrated chronology of the career of veteran Israel Paldi; Gideon Sarig's playground for adventurous children; Arle Klemmink on making photo serigraphs; Dodo Shehavi on how to work with Tel Aviv University; and for the umpteenth time, that ever-flowing Jerusalem River Project by Marx and Co. There are also some potted critical reports of recent group shows at the Artists Pavilion, and some architectural philosophy from Israel Godovitz which takes a Chinese legend as its starting point and is introduced with a Japanese (sic) woodcut. The clever architectural illustrations are unfortunately made to look like full-page advertisements.

The recipe, however, is a good one. We hope Mr. Barzel can keep it up.

GALLERY GUIDE

JERUSALEM

ISRAELI MUSEUM — Ben-Zvi House, Tel Aviv. (Sept. 15-22) — Art, Books (Library Hall), Escher's Graphics (Cohen Hall), Special exhibit: head of Solomon Ash in Epitaph.

STUDIES IN CLAY — Delightful experiments by the lively ceramics department of the Bezalel Academy, many of which are for sale. However these are far from the usual artsy household utensils; they are more really final products and are more concerned with use of new materials and the introduction and application of new techniques, notably using clay and casting from life, as in the case of the appealing tomatoes, which would make fine decorations for the home, in and outside the kitchen. Most of the forms here are abstract but often based on biomorphic or plant forms and present a variety of interesting finishes.

Giudula Ogen, the head of the department, writes "It is our duty to learn traditional techniques and to control industrial processes, but it is no less our duty to invent new forms for the first time, and to discover it anew." (Bezalel Gallery at the Khan) Tel. 226226, 226227, 226228. Fri. 11-1 p.m.; evenings 7-10.30 p.m. (M.L.)

ULMANN/RYLE — Mecha Ulmann shows "drawings" made of tape and string stretched between floor, wall and ceiling to form isometric illusions of three-dimensional space, by which she creates a lively and directly original in conception. Also on show are some oil pastels by John Ryle (Khan) Tel. 226226, 226227, 226228. Fri. 11-1 p.m.; evenings 7-10.30 p.m. (M.L.)

ANNA ANDERSCHE MARCUS — Mural artist again shows palette-knit oils in her familiar formalized realism. She includes photographs of recent murals done at Lod and stained glass windows for a church in the Old City and another in Hamburg. (Nora Gallery) Tel. 226226, 226227, 226228.

RUTH HAMBERGER — Large show of oils and gouaches, mainly formalizations of Jerusalem and villages set to give us a look at both worlds and a bit of modern art history to boot. It is of course in Hebrew (apart from a few translated picture captions) and is neatly laid out (by Gad Ullman) and fairly well printed on glossy chrome paper. In addition to providing news and philosophy, it also includes articles demonstrating new techniques in using new materials. There are some 18 articles and features in all, in nearly 60 pages. The stated aim of the quarterly is to bridge the gap between Israeli artists and their interested public and at the same time, to educate both. Much of the material has been lifted or solicited from critics abroad, and, apart from the advertising, the issue avoids a provincial air. The cover is clever but unappetizing.

NOVA GLIKMAN — Bright show of abstract oil paintings, lithos and assemblage sculpture by young artist who came here from America nearly a decade ago. (Engel Gallery) Tel. 226226, 226227, 226228.

JEWELRY ART IN JEWELS — group of miniature sculpture — jewelry in gold and silver themes by designers: Israel, Israel, Michael Kaniel. (The Collector Gallery, 10 King David St.) 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Saturday nights. Tel. 226226, 226227, 226228.

TRITVA — show of works by original painter, symbolizing return to roots of Judaism (Hechal Shlomo) till Sept. 27.

GALLERY "A" — opposite David's is more condensed version of the original graphics by Kvarn, Dali, Tobiass, Zadkin, Labiss, Brastor, Asplir.

FOUR PAINTERS — all from the Dominican Republic but this is really a one-man show by Guillo Perez, who does landscapes (that tend towards the surreal) with emphasis on color. **COLLECTOR'S CHOICE** — ninth in a series of group shows arranged by Bertha Urdang at her home, featuring this time five fine and rare, Israeli, Henri Elst, Sun, Co. Inc., Incislar, 11-1 and 4-6 p.m., Sat. 11-1 or by appointment (Khan Gallery, 96a Sderot Herzl, 02-55018).

TEL AVIV

THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM — Main building: Pablo Picasso — 200 prints and drawings. Israel's permanent collection: undergoing alterations to prepare it for Youth Section.

ITZIKAL FRENKEL — a veteran artist and established Ecole de Paris painter shows large group of nudes. Despite richness of color and breadth of brushwork, the application of paint, the total effect is a limited one. In the large works nudes fill the picture plane but rarely enter in grip with their surroundings. They appear to be placed on the canvas rather than an integral part of the total scheme. In the more controlled smaller canvases the artist does not indulge in overly cramped compositions nor in heavy brushwork, creating a more fluid and expressive picture. (L.M. Gallery, 110 Ben Yehuda Rd.) (G.G.) October.

MINO MANDRICH — accomplished figurative sculptor who works in wood, terra cotta and cast polyurethane.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1972



Ceramic lamp, from "Studies in Clay," a Bezalel Academy exhibition at the Jerusalem Khan.

these. The figures, whether alone or in groups, are always well positioned. The artist uses exaggerated muscular forms that interact well with each other and with the "negative" spaces they create. In rare instances the exaggerations (usually hands) are obviously overdone. (Arts Studio, 43 Gordon St.) Till September 26. (G.G.)

DAVID GRINBERG — By using spray paint, drippings and splatters the painter creates a lively group of small abstractions. Colour is fluorescent and sometimes offensive. The artist has chosen difficult tools and therefore the paintings lack direction. With time, experience, and greater control, better works of art should be achieved. (Hirsch Gallery, 43 Frishman St.) Till September 26. (G.G.)

CAROL FISHER — Monotypes are not usually accepted in juried exhibitions because they tell little about the artist's true ability and virtuosity. The artist has chosen a two-stage process for a drawing medium; too much is left to chance. This is any way true of Fisher's monotypes (text illustrated together with a number of watercolours and two-rolled collages). The monotypes are usually composed of hands and faces and are generally decorative rather than formative. There is no attempt to clarify the picture plane, lines and mass are created with emphasis on neither. This "undefinedness" causes an intermingling of elements which results in a confused and "unrealized" work. (Hanan Gallery, 213 Ditzongst.) (G.G.)

GRAPHIC ARTS WORKSHOP — Exhibitions of student prints by artists who participated in the graphic arts workshop sponsored by the Tel Aviv chapter of the Israeli Association of Painters and Sculptors. This is the last in a series of topical exhibitions hung at the Artists Pavilion, 9 Alhara St. (G.G.)

JEAN MAYR — Ceramic pieces created over the past 10 years. (Cecilia Museum, Museum Haaretz, Hamat Aviv) Opens September 19.

SHAUL NAMI — Paintings and drawings. (Kesson Gallery, 10 Ben Yehuda St.) Opens September 11.

LEAH LIPSHITZ — Paintings (Chernobinskiy Gallery, 38 Gordon St.) Opens September 19.

COHAT GRUP — Shlomo Keren of Amsterdam exhibits a number of pictures ranging from 1964 to the present. All are "drawing-paintings" with an additional group of dry etchings. The early works were superior; his pictures of 1971 and '72, including the etchings, have become sterile and repetitive.

Didi Ben Shaul's linear nudes abound and they might be said, solid areas. They are swept into the picture by the artist's ability to create a quality of line. (Yodfat Gallery, 180 Herzl St.) (G.G.)

ELA BAAYON — Veteran Israeli artist shows fabric collages of landscapes and nudes. The pictures, rich in colour and design, lack a varied

textual quality. (Kedem Gallery, Old Jaffa) Till September 22.

BLATMAN COLLECTION — Paintings by Avraham Ofek, Bilyahu Gai, and American minimalist Max Ben-Zvi. The large, lyrical, expressive studies by Gai dominate the show at this new and spacious gallery. (Blatman Gallery, 5 Chisla St.) Till Sept. 30. (G.G.)

JACOB PING — Woodcuts by veteran Jerusalem teacher (Old Jaffa Gallery) opens Sat. 8.30 p.m. Till Oct. 5.

YURI KUPERMAN — A recent immigrant from Russia exhibits oils, these, the figures, whether alone or in groups, are always well positioned. The artist uses exaggerated muscular forms that interact well with each other and with the "negative" spaces they create. In rare instances the exaggerations (usually hands) are obviously overdone. (Arts Studio, 43 Gordon St.) Till September 26. (G.G.)

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